

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION AT COLUMBUS**

JAMES J. JONES,

Petitioner,

: Case No. 2:20-cv-5504

- vs -

District Judge Michael H. Watson
Magistrate Judge Michael R. Merz

WARDEN, Noble
Correctional Institution,

:

Respondent.

SUBSTITUTED REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This habeas corpus case, brought *pro se* by Petitioner James Jones pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, is before the Court on Petitioner's Objections (ECF No. 16) to the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendations ("Report," ECF No. 13). Having reconsidered the Report in light of the Objections, the Magistrate Judge has determined that substantially more analysis is needed. Accordingly, the Report is WITHDRAWN and the following is substituted in its stead.

Litigation History

On May 11, 2018, a Franklin County Grand Jury indicted Jones on one count of engaging in a pattern of corrupt activity in violation of Ohio Revised Code § 2923.32 (Count 1), two counts of trafficking in marijuana in violation of Ohio Revised Code § 2925.03 (Counts 2 & 5), two counts of trafficking in cocaine in violation of Ohio Revised Code § 2925.03 (Counts 3 & 4), and one

count of receiving proceeds of an offense subject to forfeiture proceedings in violation of Ohio Revised Code § 2927.21 (Count 6). Counts 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 carried a firearm specification and Counts 3 and 4 carried a specification for forfeiture of money in a drug case (Indictment, State Court Record ECF No. 4, Exhibit 1). Jones initially pleaded not guilty, but on May 15, 2019, Jones, through counsel, entered a plea of guilty to Count 3, trafficking in cocaine with a forfeiture specification (State Court Record, ECF No. 4, Exhibit 3). The court found Jones guilty of the charge to which the plea was entered and dismissed the remaining counts in the indictment, their respective specifications of the indictment, and the firearm specification in Count 3 and then sentenced Jones to a mandatory eleven years for Count 3 (State Court Record, ECF No. 4, Exhibit 4).

Jones did not file a timely direct appeal, but filed a motion for delayed appeal February 21, 2020. *Id.* at Ex. 6. The Ohio Tenth District Court of Appeals denied the motion, concluding Jones had not given an adequate excuse for his delay. *Id.* at Ex. 8. The Supreme Court of Ohio declined appellate jurisdiction. *Id.* at Ex. 12.

On September 20, 2019, Jones filed a motion to vacate judgment. *Id.* at Ex. 13. The Franklin County Court of Common Pleas denied the motion. *Id.* at Ex. 16. The Tenth District affirmed. *State v. Jones*, 2020-Ohio-5526 (10th Dist. Dec. 3, 2020). As of the date of Respondent's Return, Jones had not appealed to the Supreme Court of Ohio, but he reports in the Reply that he did so on January 19, 2021, in that court's Case No. 21-0097 (Reply, ECF No. 9, PageID 354). The Supreme Court of Ohio has now declined to exercise appellate jurisdiction. *State v. Jones*, 2021-Ohio-717 (Mar. 16, 2021)(copy at ECF No. 10, PageID 361).

On May 18, 2020, Jones, *pro se*, filed a petition for post-conviction relief pursuant to Ohio Revised Code § 2953.21 or, in the alternative, motion to withdraw plea pursuant to Ohio R. Crim.

P 32.1. (State Court Record, ECF No. 4, Ex. 23). As of the date of the Return (December 21, 2020), the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas had not ruled on this petition/motion.

In his Objections to the original Report (ECF No. 16, PageID 378), Jones asserts the Common Pleas Court on March 8, 2021, denied his petition for post-conviction relief on the basis of *res judicata* and invites the Court to see that decision, but provides no copy of it. In the sentence immediately before that, Jones asserts he “litigated his ineffective assistance of trial counsel in a petition for post-conviction relief under Ohio Revised Code § 2953.21,” but then cites to PageID 46-67 which are not part of any petition for post-conviction relief, but instead pages of his Motion for Leave to File a Delayed Direct Appeal.

Jones pleads the following Grounds for Relief:

Ground One: Ineffective assistance of counsel.

Supporting Facts: Trial counsel was ineffective for failing to seek suppression of the evidence seized pursuant to two search warrants executed on June 16, 2018, and one warrantless search executed on April 4, 2018. (the first search warrant, executed on June 16, 2018, was issued by a state magistrate whom [sic] lacked the authority to issue it without the participation of federal authorities; the search warrant was based on an affidavit primised [sic] on federal probable cause, but was executed solely by state officers. Further, issuing magistrate abandoned her neutral role, the affidavit lacked a nexus to the locations, and probable cause for various reasons. The evidence obtained from this search formed the basis of the subsequent search warrant being issued, and of all all [sic] counts in the indictment.)

Ground Two: Lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

Supporting Facts: It is undisputed that the issuing state magistrate of the search warrant on which the evidence obtained formed the basis of all counts in the indictment lacked the authority to issue it without the participation of federal authorities; the search warrant was based on an affidavit primised [sic] on federal probable cause, but was executed solely by state officers. The search warrant and evidence was [sic] void ab initio.

(Petition, ECF No. 1, PageID 5, 7).

Analysis

Exhaustion of State Court Remedies

Respondent asserted in his Return that the Petition was mixed because it included a claim, the Second Ground for Relief, on which Jones had not exhausted available state court remedies (ECF No. 5, PageID 326). Respondent argued the Petition should be dismissed as a mixed petition under *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509 (1982), or stayed pending exhaustion under *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269 (2005). As noted above, the Supreme Court of Ohio declined appellate jurisdiction on this claim in March, 2021. In the original Report, the Magistrate Judge concluded this obviated Respondent's exhaustion defense (ECF No. 13, PageID 365). Respondent filed no objection, so the exhaustion question needs no further analysis.

Ground One: Ineffective Assistance of Trial Counsel

In his First Ground for Relief, Jones claims he received ineffective assistance of trial counsel when his trial attorney did not seek to suppress the results of three searches which yielded evidence used against him.

Procedural Default Defense

Respondent asserts Jones procedurally defaulted this claim by not taking a timely direct

appeal to the Tenth District (Return, ECF No. 5, PageID 333-40).

The procedural default doctrine in habeas corpus is described by the Supreme Court as follows:

In all cases in which a state prisoner has defaulted his federal claims in state court pursuant to an adequate and independent state procedural rule, federal habeas review of the claims is barred unless the prisoner can demonstrate cause of the default and actual prejudice as a result of the alleged violation of federal law; or demonstrate that failure to consider the claims will result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice.

Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 750 (1991); *see also Simpson v. Jones*, 238 F.3d 399, 406 (6th Cir. 2000). That is, a petitioner may not raise on federal habeas a federal constitutional rights claim he could not raise in state court because of procedural default. *Wainwright v. Sykes*, 433 U.S. 72 (1977); *Engle v. Isaac*, 456 U.S. 107, 110 (1982). “Absent cause and prejudice, ‘a federal habeas petitioner who fails to comply with a State’s rules of procedure waives his right to federal habeas corpus review.’” *Boyle v. Million*, 201 F.3d 711, 716 (6th Cir. 2000), quoting *Gravley v. Mills*, 87 F.3d 779, 784-85 (6th Cir. 1996); *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 485 (1986); *Engle*, 456 U.S. at 110; *Wainwright*, 433 U.S. at 87.

[A] federal court may not review federal claims that were procedurally defaulted in state court—that is, claims that the state court denied based on an adequate and independent state procedural rule. E.g., *Beard v. Kindler*, 558 U.S. 53, 55, 130 S.Ct. 612, 175 L.Ed.2d 417 (2009). This is an important “corollary” to the exhaustion requirement. *Dretke v. Haley*, 541 U.S. 386, 392, 124 S.Ct. 1847, 158 L.Ed. d 659 (2004). “Just as in those cases in which a state prisoner fails to exhaust state remedies, a habeas petitioner who has failed to meet the State’s procedural requirements for presenting his federal claims has deprived the state courts of an opportunity to address” the merits of “those claims in the first instance.” *Coleman [v. Thompson]*, 501 U.S. [722,] 731-732, 111 S.Ct. 2546, 115 L.Ed.2d 640 [(1991)]. The procedural default doctrine thus advances the same comity, finality, and federalism

interests advanced by the exhaustion doctrine. See *McCleskey v. Zant*, 499 U.S. 467, 493, 111 S.Ct. 1454, 113 L.Ed.2d 517 (1991).

Davila v. Davis, 137 S. Ct. 2058, 2064 (2017). “[A] federal court may not review federal claims that were procedurally defaulted in state courts.” *Theriot v. Vashaw*, 982 F.3d 999 (6th Cir. 2020), citing *Maslonka v. Hoffner*, 900 F.3d 269, 276 (6th Cir. 2018) (alteration in original) (quoting *Davila v. Davis*, 137 S. Ct. 2058, 2064 (2017)).

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals requires a four-part analysis when the State alleges a habeas claim is precluded by procedural default. *Barton v. Warden, S. Ohio Corr. Facility*, 786 F.3d 450, 464 (6th Cir. 2015), *Guilmette v. Howes*, 624 F.3d 286, 290 (6th Cir. 2010)(*en banc*); *Eley v. Bagley*, 604 F.3d 958, 965 (6th Cir. 2010); *Reynolds v. Berry*, 146 F.3d 345, 347-48 (6th Cir. 1998), citing *Maupin v. Smith*, 785 F.2d 135, 138 (6th Cir. 1986); accord *Lott v. Coyle*, 261 F.3d 594, 601-02 (6th Cir. 2001); *Jacobs v. Mohr*, 265 F.3d 407, 417 (6th Cir. 2001).

First the court must determine that there is a state procedural rule that is applicable to the petitioner's claim and that the petitioner failed to comply with the rule.

....

Second, the court must decide whether the state courts actually enforced the state procedural sanction, citing *County Court of Ulster County v. Allen*, 442 U.S. 140, 149, 99 S.Ct. 2213, 60 L.Ed.2d 777 (1979).

Third, the court must decide whether the state procedural forfeiture is an "adequate and independent" state ground on which the state can rely to foreclose review of a federal constitutional claim.

Once the court determines that a state procedural rule was not complied with and that the rule was an adequate and independent state ground, then the petitioner must demonstrate under *Sykes* that there was "cause" for him to not follow the procedural rule and that he was actually prejudiced by the alleged constitutional error.

Maupin v. Smith, 785 F.2d 135, 138 (6th Cir. 1986); accord, *Hartman v. Bagley*, 492 F.3d 347, 357 (6th Cir. 2007), quoting *Monzo v. Edwards*, 281 F.3d 568, 576 (6th Cir. 2002).

In this case Ohio has an applicable procedural rule: a direct appeal of right from a criminal conviction must be filed within thirty days of the judgment of conviction. The Tenth District Court of Appeals enforced that rule against Jones when it denied him leave to file a delayed appeal. Setting a definite deadline for taking an appeal is an independent and adequate state procedural rule: it is not related to any federal law and it is supportive of the State's interest in obtaining finality for criminal convictions.

To attempt to excuse the default, Jones argues:

[T]here is persuasive precedent that a state court's refusal to allow a petitioner [sic] to file a delayed direct appeal does not constitute an "adequate" ground to bar habeas review because the State appellate rule regarding the grant of delayed appeals is not firmly established or regularly followed, and thus, has cause to overcome his default .

(Reply, ECF No. 9, PageID 348, citing *Dietz v. Money*, 391 F.3d 894 (7th Cir. 2004)¹[correct citation *Deitz v. Money*, 391 F.3d 804 (6th Cir. 2004)]). *Deitz* supports the proposition for which Jones cites it, but it is no longer good law. In *Beard v. Kindler*, 558 U.S. 53, 54 (2009), the Supreme Court held "a discretionary rule can serve as an adequate ground to bar federal habeas review." In *Walker v. Martin*, 562 U.S. 307 (2011), it held unanimously that a California rule that requires state habeas to be filed "as promptly as the circumstances allow" and without "substantial delay," confers discretion but does not mean the rule is not firmly established and regularly followed. Recognizing the impact of these cases, the Sixth Circuit has now held:

Beard and *Walker*, when read together, permit a state procedural rule to serve as an adequate state ground for preventing review of a habeas petition even if the state rule accords courts broad discretion. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in *Walker*, *Deitz* is no longer the controlling law on this issue in our Circuit, and a petitioner's failure to follow Ohio Rule of Appellate Procedure 5(A) can serve as the basis for a procedural default of a petitioner's habeas claims.

¹ Jones misspells the name of this case and cites it as decided by the wrong circuit court at precisely the same place in his Reply as his co-defendant Anthony Jones did.

Stone v. Moore, 644 F.3d 342, 348 (6th Cir. 2011).

Jones also relies on *White v. Warden, Ross Corr. Inst.*, 940 F.3d 270 (6th Cir. 2019), where the Sixth Circuit held *Martinez v. Ryan*, 566 U.S. 1 (2012), and *Trevino v. Thaler*, 569 U.S. 413 (2013), were applicable to the Ohio system of litigating claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel. Under Ohio law an ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim must be raised on direct appeal if it can be decided on the appellate record; otherwise it must be raised in a petition for post-conviction relief under Ohio Revised Code § 2953.21. Under the *Martinez/Trevino* exception to procedural default, a defendant who must litigate a claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel in post-conviction and who either has no attorney in those proceedings or receives ineffective assistance from his attorney in those proceedings is not barred from habeas review.

White is of no assistance to Jones. The *Martinez/Trevino* exception to procedural default applies only if an ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim must be litigated in a particular State in post-conviction proceedings and the State does not provide counsel in those proceedings or the counsel provided does not give effective assistance meeting the standards of *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). The facts necessary to litigate Jones's ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim relating to motions to suppress were in the record which would have been available on appeal. Jones had a right to appointed counsel on a direct appeal. If he had filed a timely notice of appeal counsel would have been appointed to represent him and raise this issue. But because he did not file a timely direct appeal, the Tenth District held this claim was barred by Ohio's criminal *res judicata* doctrine from being raised in his motion to vacate. *Jones, supra*, at ¶ 11. This ruling reinforces the correctness of the Common Pleas Court's March 2021 denial of

Jones's petition for post-conviction relief.²

Ohio's doctrine of *res judicata* in criminal cases, enunciated in *State v. Perry*, 10 Ohio St. 2d 175 (1967), has been frequently held by the Sixth Circuit to be an adequate and independent state ground of decision. *Durr v. Mitchell*, 487 F.3d 423, 432 (6th Cir. 2007); *Buell v. Mitchell*, 274 F.3d 337 (6th Cir. 2001); *Coleman v. Mitchell*, 268 F.3d 417 (6th Cir. 2001); *Byrd v. Collins*, 209 F.3d 486, 521-22 (6th Cir. 2000); *Rust v. Zent*, 17 F.3d 155, 160-61 (6th Cir. 1994)(citation omitted); *Van Hook v. Anderson*, 127 F. Supp. 2d 899, 913 (S.D. Ohio 2001).

Accordingly, Petitioner's First Ground for Relief is procedurally defaulted and should be dismissed with prejudice on that basis.

Effect of Jones's Guilty Plea

Jones did not file and litigate a motion to suppress, but instead pleaded guilty pursuant to plea negotiations in which all five of the other counts of the indictment and all the firearm specifications were dismissed and he received the mandatory minimum sentence.

A valid, unconditional guilty or no contest plea waives all "constitutional violations occurring prior to a plea of guilty once the defendant enters his plea," including a challenge to the evidence supporting a conviction and any pre-plea constitutional violations, unless expressly preserved in a plea agreement or at a plea hearing. *United States v. Lalonde*, 509 F.3d 750, 757 (6th Cir. 2007). A guilty plea constitutes a break in the chain of events leading up to it. *Tollett v. Henderson*, 411 U.S. 258 (1973). Federal habeas corpus review of claims raised by a petitioner who has entered a guilty plea is limited to "the nature of the advice and the voluntariness of the

² As noted above, this Court knows of this ruling only through Jones's report of it. No copy has been filed.

plea, not the existence as such of an antecedent constitutional infirmity.” *Tollett*, 411 U.S. at 266. A guilty plea bars a defendant from raising in federal habeas corpus such claims as the defendant’s right to trial and the right to test the state’s case against him. *McMann v. Richardson*, 397 U.S. 759 (1970); *McCarthy v. United States*, 394 U.S. 459, 466 (1969).

Jones has not challenged the validity of his guilty plea in this proceeding nor has he obtained vacation of the plea from the state courts. He is accordingly barred from having this habeas court reach the merits of Ground One which should be dismissed with prejudice on this basis.

Jones’s Objections to the original Report fault the Magistrate Judge for not reaching the merits of his First Ground for Relief. Because merits review is barred both by procedural default and the guilty plea, Jones is not entitled to review of the merits; such a review would consume scarce judicial resources without need.

Ground Two: Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction

In his Second Ground for Relief, Jones asserts that the state magistrate who issued the search warrant that resulted in seizure of the evidence used against him lacked subject matter jurisdiction to issue that warrant because it was premised on federal probable cause but executed only by state officers.

Respondent asserts this claim is not cognizable in habeas corpus because the only possible constitutional right involved in being convicted on illegally seized evidence is a person’s right under the Fourth Amendment. Federal habeas corpus relief is not available to state prisoners who allege they were convicted on illegally seized evidence if they were given a full and fair opportunity to litigate that question in the state courts. *Stone v. Powell*, 428 U.S. 465 (1976).

Stone requires the district court to determine whether state procedure in the abstract provides full and fair opportunity to litigate, and Ohio procedure does. The district court must also decide if a Petitioner's presentation of claim was frustrated because of a failure of the state mechanism. Habeas relief is allowed if an unanticipated and unforeseeable application of a procedural rule prevents state court consideration of merits. *Riley v. Gray*, 674 F.2d 522 (6th Cir. 1982). The *Riley* court, in discussing the concept of a “full and fair opportunity,” held:

The mechanism provided by the State of Ohio for resolution of Fourth Amendment claims is, in the abstract, clearly adequate. Ohio R. Crim. P. 12 provides an adequate opportunity to raise Fourth Amendment claims in the context of a pretrial motion to suppress, as is evident in the petitioner's use of that procedure. Further, a criminal defendant, who has unsuccessfully sought to suppress evidence, may take a direct appeal of that order, as of right, by filing a notice of appeal. See Ohio R. App. P. 3(A) and Ohio R. App. P. 5(A). These rules provide an adequate procedural mechanism for the litigation of Fourth Amendment claims because the state affords a litigant an opportunity to raise his claims in a fact-finding hearing and on direct appeal of an unfavorable decision.

Id. at 526. The Tenth District Court of Appeals considered this claim on Jones's appeal from denial of his motion to vacate his criminal judgment for lack of jurisdiction. That court held that the proper method for Jones to raise this claim would have been in a motion to suppress in the trial court. *Jones*, supra, ¶¶ 11-12. Because Jones pleaded guilty without litigating this suppression claim, it was barred by *res judicata*. *Id.* Moreover Jones had not timely appealed and, although he challenged the jurisdiction of the municipal court judge who issued the search warrant, he did not challenge the subject matter jurisdiction of the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, the court that accepted his guilty plea. *Id.*

Jones's Ground Two is also subject to procedural default analysis. Ohio requires that constitutional issues which can be raised on direct appeal be raised in that forum. *State v. Perry*,

10 Ohio St. 2d 175 (1967). In this case Jones took no direct appeal and his request to file a delayed appeal was denied. When he attempted to raise this issue by motion to vacate the judgment, the Tenth District invoked the *res judicata* rule against him. *Jones, supra*, at ¶ 11, citing *Perry* and *State v. Cole*, 2 Ohio St.3d 112, 113 (1982). The Sixth Circuit has repeatedly held that Ohio's doctrine of *res judicata* in criminal cases, enunciated in *Perry*, is an adequate and independent state ground of decision. *Durr v. Mitchell*, 487 F.3d 423, 432 (6th Cir. 2007); *Buell v. Mitchell*, 274 F.3d 337 (6th Cir. 2001); *Coleman v. Mitchell*, 268 F.3d 417 (6th Cir. 2001); *Byrd v. Collins*, 209 F.3d 486, 521-22 (6th Cir. 2000); *Rust v. Zent*, 17 F.3d 155, 160-61 (6th Cir. 1994)(citation omitted); *Van Hook v. Anderson*, 127 F. Supp. 2d 899, 913 (S.D. Ohio 2001). Because Jones's Second Ground was held barred by *res judicata* by the Tenth District, it should be dismissed as procedurally defaulted.

Alternatively, the Court should decline to reach the merits of this claim because Jones forfeited it when he pleaded guilty for the same reasons given above as to Ground One.

Finally, Jones's claim that the Franklin County municipal judge who issued the search warrants lacked subject matter jurisdiction because they were state search warrants but based on federal probable cause has no merit at all. The authority Jones relies on, *United States v. Townsend*, 394 F. Supp 736 (E.D. Mich. 1975), does not support the proposition for which Jones cites it. Rather the *Townsend* court held that when there is joint state and federal participation in the execution of a search warrant issued by a state court judge to obtain evidence for presentation in a federal prosecution, the procedure provided in Fed. R. Crim. P. 41 for federal search warrants must be followed. *Townsend* is completely inapposite.

Ground Two should also be dismissed with prejudice.

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Magistrate Judge respectfully recommends that the petition herein be dismissed with prejudice. Because reasonable jurists would not disagree with this conclusion, it is also recommended that Petitioner be denied a certificate of appealability and that the Court certify to the Sixth Circuit that any appeal would be objectively frivolous and should not be permitted to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

June 4, 2021.

s/ *Michael R. Merz*
United States Magistrate Judge

NOTICE REGARDING OBJECTIONS

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), any party may serve and file specific, written objections to the proposed findings and recommendations within fourteen days after being served with this Report and Recommendations. Because this document is being served by mail, three days are added under Fed.R.Civ.P. 6, but service is complete when the document is mailed, not when it is received. Such objections shall specify the portions of the Report objected to and shall be accompanied by a memorandum of law in support of the objections. A party may respond to another party's objections within fourteen days after being served with a copy thereof. Failure to make objections in accordance with this procedure may forfeit rights on appeal. #